UNRIVALED PIANIST.

SECOND SIGHT SEER, EVERY NIGHT THIS WELE,

-IN AN-Entire Change of Programme.

Admission, 30 cents to Dress Circle, Bale my and Parquette; Chisdren, 15 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

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A GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY. COMMENCING AT 2% P. M. fets

W O O D ' S T H E A T E R Manager, Geo. Wood; Stare Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Treasucer, G. T. Colline Parces to Sur ring Lines — Dress Circle and Parquette, 36 cents; Gallery, 13 cents.

The management respectfully amonnes an en-tagement for only rix nights, with the renowned and popular actress.

MISS KIMBERLY. Who has everywhere met with triumphant success. THIS (Fhursday) EVENING, February 20, will be performed the most successful play, in five nots, called.

THE CCTOROON: OR, LIPE IN LOUISIANA NATIONAL THEATER.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Fourth night of the accomplished Artist,

Who will appear as "Camille," THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 20, the performances to commance with the beautiful Play, in five acts, entitled

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

CAMILLE. ....... Miss Charlotte Thompson -BEISY BAKER.

Friday evening, Benefit of Miss C. Thompson. Prices of Anguston -- Dress Circle, 25 cents; Family Circle, 26 cents; Parquette, 15 cents; Gallery, 16 cents. All letters on business connected with the theater must be addressed to JOHN BATES. SMITH & DITSON'S HALL.

Monday, February 24. Mesers. ULLMAN & PALMER, of the Academy of Music, New York, beg leave to inform the public that

## HERMANN. The Great Prestidigitateur.

Will give six of his wonderful performances in this city, commencing at the above date. During the outertainment he will introduce his brother, Aisz-ancer, in his wonderful exposition of LA DJUBLE VUE (SECOND SIGHT):

GB. PSYCHOLOGICAL CLAIRVOYANCE. Which produced such an immense sensation for over sixty nights at the Academy of Music, New York. Full particulars is future advertisements, with regard to the Operatic Interlude, sale of sea's, etc. [fell til]

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No 56 Pearl st., to the large and commodious store
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For one year, commencing on the 1st day of March, 1862 BECURITY REQUIRED. For full particulars, call at the Office between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and twelve M. of each day.

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PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT E the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, U.S. to Caire, until 42 M., TUESDAY, the 25th day of Feb-ruary, 1862, for the following supplies, to be deliv-ered at Caire or Paducah, as the Department may

One hundred thousand bushels of Oats;
One hundred thousand bushels of Gorn;
Five hundred tims of Hay.
All to be delivered on the levee. Grain in good guinles; Hay to be good Timothy, Blue or Herd Grass, well baled.

Grass, well baled.

One thousand tune of good Coal, for steamboat and other purposes, in good barges.

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VOLUME VI.

CINCINNATI, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

NUMBER 145

THE DAILY PRESS. PURLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDATS, ST

THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY

THURSDAY. ...FEBRUARY 20

Five Weeks for Fifty Cents. The Dathy Cincinnati Russ is furnished regu farly and promptly by our carriers for Tan Canta a week-rive warms for fifty cents. The other city papers cent fifty cents for your weeks. The Pages gives all the Regular Telegraph Dispatches; has more City News than the others, and contains a digest of all the current news of the day-omitting the long and dry details. In these times of trial to every body's pockets, the saving of a week's sub scription each month is an item well worth considering. It is our intention to make the Pares the People's Poper. ADVENTISEMENTS VERY LOW.

The Fort Donelson Battle.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS-THE AT-TACKS OF GENERAL SMITH AND GENERAL LEW WALLACE

We have the details of the great fight at Fort Donelson. The hardest fighting and the decisive blows were made on Saturday. We copy from the St. Louis Democrat the details of that day's work. It is very interesting:

SATURDAY. Saturday, which was destined to witness the grand denouement of the tragedies which had a scene about Donelson, was cold, damp and cheerless. Our troops, however, had and cheerless. Our troops, however, ha but little time to cogitate upon the weather or any other subject, ere they were called upon to attend to more serious matters. The enemy, during the night, had trans-ferred several of their batteries to portions of their works within a few hundred feet of which our extreme right wing was resting. Upon the first coming of dawn these batteries suddenly opened on the Ninth, Eightenth, Twenty ninth, Thirtieth and Thirtyfirst regiments, comprising Ogiesby's brigade, and who had the advance. Simultaneously with the opening of the batteries a force of about twelve thousand infantry and the brigade with a vigor which, made against the brigade with a vigor which, made against less steady and well-disciplined troops, must surely have resulted in their entire

Sudden and unexpected as was the sally on the part of the enemy, it did not flud the gallant Illinoisians unprepared to meet them. The attack was made in columns of regiments, which poured in upon the little band from no less than three different directions. Every regiment of the brigade found itself opposed to three, and in many cases to no less than four, different regiments. Undisless than four, different regiments. Undismayed, however, by the greatly superior force of the enemy, and unsupported by adequate artillery, the brigade not only held their own, but upon two occasions actually drove the rebels fairly into their intrenchments, but only to be pressed back again into their former position, until at last, having expended every round of their ammunition, they were obliged to retire and give way to the advancing regiments of Col. W. way to the advancing regiments of Col. W. H. L. Wallace's brigade, of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Seventeenth, Porty-fifth, Forty-

eighth Illinois, and Forty-ninth Indiana, Here again was the battle continued with redoubled vigor, now one side and now another giving way. Our troops fought with the coolness of veterans and the desperation of devils. I would not diminish the gallantry of our own troops by saying that the enemy did not fight bravely and well. They did both. An exact statement of the varying fortunes of the field for three or four hours following the first attack, it is impossible at present to definitely present. Suffice it to say, our troops fought, and not only fought, and fought courageously, but fought coolly and scientifically. In the thick-est of the fight, where officers had to re-move the dead bodies of their men out of the way of the backward wheels, regiments coolly performed maneuvers which Scott in his tactics pronounces impossible to be made

on the battle-field The battle, for the most part, was fought in a forest, with a thick undergrowth beneath, and regiments acted mostly on the principle of hitting a head wherever it could be found. Swarming on a l sides of them, they were not at a loss to find them. One regiment was only driven from before them when another sprung up to take its place, and there is hardly a regiment of the force engaged but was opposed to triple its numbers. Thus went the tide of battle for four hours—now gaining a little, but upon the whole obliged to retire. Officers and men dropped upon all sides. Field officers were borne killed and wounded from the field, and their next in command coolly took their place and con-tinued the fight. Lieutenant Colonel White,

of the Thirty-first, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Forty-eighth, Lieutenant-Colonel Irvin, of the Twentieth, and Major Post, of the Eighth Illinois, and scores of company officers were killed, all gallantly leading on their men.

Colonels Logan, Lawler and Ransom were wounded, but yet firm in their determina-tion never to yield.

And still with unyielding courage the gal-lant Illinoisians and Indianians would not acknowledge themselves vanquished. When the last cartridge had been expended, and orders were given to retire, for other regi-ments to take their place, soldiers, grim with smoke and powder, would angrily inquire for what, and beg to be allowed to use the bayonet. But it was not in the power of mortal men, occupying the position ours did, and exposed to such a raking artillery fire as the enemy subjected them to, to maintain their ground against the overwhelming force the rebels continued to push against

Oglesby's, W. H. L. Wallace's and McArthur's brigades were successively obliged to retire; a portion of Schwatz's and McAllis ter's batteries had been lost and gained, and lost again, and it was not until the advancing enemy had reached Craft's brigade, and Taylor's and Willard's batteries could be brought into action, that we were able to stem the tide. These two batteries outdid stem the tide. These two batteries outdid themselves. Grape, cannister and shrapnell, and an uninterrupted musketry fire from the First Nebrasks, Forty eighth and Fiftyeighth Ohio, proved too much for the so far victorious toe, and they at last were obliged

by this time it was noon. General Grant had just returned from the landing, where he had a conference with Commodore Foote. That officer had informed the General that it was impossible for him to put his gunboats in a condition to make another attack, for several days at least. Notwithstanding this, upon being informed of the severe repulse our troops had met with in the morning, he saw that some immediate action on our part

was necessary to retrieve the day.

He immediately gave orders to his Generals of Divisions to prepare for an immediate and general attack along the entire lines. The regiments which had suffered most severely in the morning were withdrawn. General Lew. Wallace was given a division composed of two regiments of his own brigade—the Eighth Missouri and Eieventh Indiana—and several other regiments whose loss in the action of the morning had been but slight, and was given the job of clearing the ground we had lost in the morning, while General Smith, commanding the left, received orders to storm the works under which his division was leing. was lying.

WIT AND SENTIMENT

General Smith is, emphatically, a fighting man, and, as may be imagined, the events of the morning had tendered to decrease in no measure his pugnacity. When he received his long desired orders for an assault of the enemy's works, his eyes glistened with a fire which, could it have been seen by his maigners, would have left them in no doubt as to his private feelings in regard to the present contest. All the arrangements were complete by three o'clock, and his column

GENERAL SMITH'S ASSAULT.

was put in motion soon after. The force under his command was as follows: Col. Cook's Brigade—Seventh Illinois, Fif-tieth do., Twelfth Iowa, Thirteenth Missouri, ity second Indiana.

Col. Lauman's Brigade-Second Iowa,

Seventh Iowa, Fourteenth Iowa, Twenty-fir h Indiana, Fifty-sixth Indiana, Under cover of Captain Stone's Missouri battery, this force began the assault. It was a formidable undertaking, which, under a less brave and skillful commander than Gen. Smith, might bave proved a disastrous fail-

The hills at this point are among the most precipitous of those upon which the enemy were posted. Selecting the Second and Seventh Iowa, and the Fifty-recond Indians for the storming party, General Smith deflected the main portion of his division to deflected the main portion of his division to the right, and having succeeded in engaging the attention of the enemy at this point, himself headed the storming party and advanced upon the works from his extrema left. It was a most magnificent sight. Unappalled by the perfect storm of bullets which rained about him, the General on horseback, and with his hat on the point of his sword, preceded his troops, and inspired them with a furore there was no withstanding.

ing. Steadily, with unbroken line, the gallant Hawkeyes and Indianians advanced. The enemy's grape and cannister came plowing through their ranks, but not a shot was fire through their ranks, but not a shot was fired in return. Closing up the ranks as one after another of the brave fellows dropped to the earth, and animated by the fearless example of their undaunted leader, they pressed steadily on. The works gained, one tremen-dous volley was poured into the astonished enemy, and, with fixed bayonets, a charge was made into their ranks which there was no withstanding. They fled in confusion over the hills, and at last we had penetrated the relationship. the rebel Schastopol, and the mislortunes of the morning were retrieved. Captain Stone's Battery, which, in the mean time, had been doing tremendous execution in the rebel ranks, was promptly advanced to the posi-tion gained, and instantly, supported by the remainder of his division, the point was secured against any force the enemy could

bring to bear against it.
GEN. LEW. WALLACE'S ATTACK ON THE RIGHT. In the mean time, Gen. Lew. Wallace had completed his preparations for an attack on the enemy occupying the position he had wrested from us in the morning, some two miles and a half to the right. Just as his

column was being put in motion, a messen-ger arrived with the joyful tidings that Smith was inside of the intrenchments. With a cheer that resounded fer and near, the irresistible Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, which occupied the front, advanced on the double-quick into the encounter they had so long been seeking. These two regi-ments, from their superiority in drill and fighting capacities, have been considered a "crack corps," and most nobly did they up-hold to the letter their enviable reputation.

They did not tarry long to bother with powder and ball, but with a shout, of itself powder and ball, but with a shout, of itself terrific enough to appall their foes, gave them the cold steel with a will which will long be remembered. Shell and round shot, grape and cannister were hurled at them in vain. Still onward they pressed, and regiment after regiment fled before them. Valiantly supported by the First Nebraska, Thirteenth Missouri, and other regiments of Colonel Thayer's and Crafts' brigades, a steady advance; was made, until by dusk the ground which had been so hotly contested in the morning was ours again, and once in the morning was ours again, and once more the rebels were forced to seek the pro

tecting shadow of the earthworks. The effect of these successes upon the army was electrical—six hours before, with gun-boats disabled, and the enemy in possession of a portion of our gound, the position of affairs was gloomy, indeed. But now all was changed. Elated with victory, and the knowledge that at last they had obtained a foothold in the enemy's fortification, and savage at the thought of the privations they had encountered, and at being so long balked in the possession of their prey, officers and men alike clamored for an immediate assault

that night. General Grant, bowever, mindful of the risks attending such an operation, even with troops exhibiting such veteran characteristics as those under his command had displayed wisely postponed the final coup de main till the coming of the morrow's light.

What the morrow brought forth, and how the rebels, worn out and dispirited by the protracted beleaguerment, concluded to give up their stronghold and lay down their arms, is already well known. The more detailed particulars of the surrender of Fort Donelson and its cordon of field works, the departing mail allows me no time to speak of. G. W. B.

We find the following in the proceedings of the Illinois Convention, now in session a

Springfield:
"A widow, name unknown, desired that an ordinance be passed allowing a plurality of wives, in view of the scarcity of men now

in the country. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements."

Just think of that, a man with a plurality of wives a la Brigham Young; what nice 'family jars' would be in store for that man, and then the cat fights which he would have and then the est rights watch he would have to settle. We hope the law won't pass. At any rate let "Suckers" do as they like. If that widow would only come to Iowa she might find a comforter.—Dubuque Herald.

"Gone Up."-The rebel officers captured at Fort Donelson admit that if Nashville is taken the rebellion in Tennessee has "gone up." There is no doubt of it—"gone up" beyond the power of all the spirits in the "vasty deep" of rebeldom to call down again. Not only has the rebellion gone up in Tennessee, but in the whole Mississipp Valley, for Columbus is certain to be evacunless our forces cut off Polk's retreat and then Memphis, Vicksburg and New leans will immediately revolt against the tyranny that has kept them down; and with those cities, the States in which they are located, as well as Arkansas and Texas, the west bank of the Mississippi. "G

A majority of the members of the M. R. Church South, in Louisians, Mo., have left it and attached themselves to the M. E. Church. The Presiding Elder of the Hanni-Church. The Presiding Eider of the Hannibal District paid them a visit, and initiated the work of organizing the old church. It is stated that in many places in Missouri the members of the Church South are inquiring for the former paths, and declare that their connection with that dialoyal church is severed in fact if not in form, and they are walting patiently for an opportunity of entering the fold from which they were separated in 1844.

1844. Though the rebel authorities refused to let Commissioners Ames and Fish pass within their lines on the mission of mercy assigned them by the Secretary of War, the came back with an important proposition from those authorities. It is to release all our prisoners on parole, for exchange in future—a proposition which will be imme-diately accepted by our Government, as in mee with the well-known usages of

young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, The pleasantest thing in the world is pleas-ant thoughts, and the greatest art is to have as many of them as possible.

It is said that no fortever suffered so much, from a single battle, as has the piano forte from the "Battle of Prague." The young woman that was lost in thought after wandering in her own mind found herself at last in her lover's arms.

Dull men are to be closely studied. Their qualities, like pearls, lie out of sight, and must be dived for. The laborer who adds his share to the general wealth, is worth a thousand do-noth-

ngs who only consume. Wanter-a sewing machine, one about seventeen years old, of dark complextion, and generally considered good-looking. To make hens lay, tie them flat on a board and put pillows under their heads.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble. Vermont is famous for four staples,"men. women, maple sugar and horses, and that the first are strong, the last are fleet, the second and third are exceedingly aweet, and all are uncommonly hard to beat."

A widow said to her daughter, "When you are of my age, you will be dreaming of a husband." "Yes, mamma," replied the girl, "for a second time."

An old gentleman has a queer way of showing his hospitality to strangers. The moment a person comes to his house, he brings him a pine knot and a jack-knife! The old gentleman is a genuine Yankee, and believes there is but one pleasure greater than whittling, and that consists of selling shoe-

Some days since, a young lady from the country called at a store in Springfield, and desired to be shown some collars. After closely inspecting them for some time, the fair damsel exclaimed: "Well, I swow to gosb, I can get 'em cheaper than that across the road." The Yankee vernacular is not extinct yet.

extinct yet.

"Sugan, stand up and let me see what you've learned. What does c h-a-i-rspell?"

'I don't know, ma'am." "Why, you ignorant critier! what do you sit ou!" "Oh, ma'am, I don't like to tell." "What on earth is the matter with the gal! Tell, what is it?" "I don't like to tell; it was Bill Brass's knee, but he never kissed me but three times." "Arthquakes and appleaauce!" exclaimed the mistress, and fainted.

A young lady from a boarding school, be-

ing saked at table if she would take more, re-plied: "By no means, madam; gastronomical satisty admonishes me that I have arrived at the ultimate of deglutation consistent with the code of Æsculapius." During the examination of a witness as to

sel asked him, "Which way did the stairs run?" The witness, a noted wag, replied that, "One way they run up stairs, but the other way they run down stairs." The learned counsil winked his eyes, and then took a look at the ceiling. took a look at the ceiling. WOMA N .- The morning star of our wouth: the day star of our manhood; the evening star of our age. Heaven biess our stars!

may be dear; but that which links the un fortunate is tenderness unutterable. Love, Justice, and Fortune are said to have no eyes; but all three make us mortals open ours pretty wide sometimes.

AVERCTION .- The tie that binds the happy

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been lately straitened by circumstances." When the Covernment is afflict litical doctors generally apply leeches to

In 1838, Francis Baily, the astronomer estimated the weight of the earth at 1,256, 187,670,000,000,000,000,000 tuns.

An Adult School, for the instruction of negroes, has been established at Hatteras. It is under the care of Patrick Kelley, of Co. C. U. S. Artillery. The tobacco trade, the Louisville Journal

thinks, will be transferred to the Middle States. A family in Newburyport has acquired possession of a comfortable residence

through twenty years of occupancy, during which time they were never presented with s rent bill, and did not even know the owner of the house. The law has confirmed their right of possession.

Fashlous for February.

[From the Litustrated London News.] Much trouble is being taken by the Parisian modistes to invent new combinations of trimmings and ornaments for dresses, which appear, fortunately, to be endless. They are the luxury of the day, and in re-ality the most modest material composes a charming robe when it is tastefully ornamented with passamenterie, braid, ruching, ribbon, or other trimming. The talent of the dressmaker consists in wellarranging these ornaments; but the chief merit lies in the novelty, and every exception worthy of approval is pretty.

The predominant materials for ladies' dresses for toilet are moires, antiques, sandcolored, violet, dark green, chestnut shot with white, white shot with black, and black with white: fawn colored, and Magenta silks embroidered with white flowers; and, for very grand occasions, white, light blue, light pink, and steel-gray satins. Of course, the stuffs here mentioned do not include those frequently chosen for dresses for balls and soirces, for which the lightest gauzes, tulle, embroidered tarlatans, and especially the gaze de Chambery, still continue in high favor.

Apropos of chapeaux for the present month, there is something in the way of improvement to mention. The interior crowns, which had become much too exalted, have resumed the proportions that good taste and refinement can approve. Should the ornamentation consist of but a single flower, it is no longer worn over the middle of the forehead, but a little on one side, which is preferable. Ornaments on the outside are still frequently adopted-a mixture of feathers is fort a la mode, as also a single flower accompanied with lace or with little bows.

BALL DRESS .- White lutestring robe, having on the skirt above the hem a very deep Grecous in ruched ribbon. The intervals of the Grecque are decorated alternately with puffs of white crepe lisse and white silk buttons, also covered with the same description of crepe. As a variation, a deep ruch ing of crepe lisse may replace the fluted

WALKING DRESS .- This elegant walking dress is of green moire antique. The botrow fluted flounce, above which is a wide band of green velvet, and edged with a fluting of the same material as the robe. The corsage is round-waisted, and the sleeves are furnished with a trimming similar in arrangement to that on the skirt. Bonnet of white tulle, with feathers en touffes; white bayolet covered with black lace.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.:

cogratulations to the Victors of Fort St. Louis, February 19.—The following will appear in the morning papers:

"HEAD-QUARTERS DAP'T OF MISSOURI, ) St. Louis, Feb. 19,
"The Major-General commanding the de-partment congratulates Flag Officer Foote Brigadier-General Grant, and the brave of ficers and men under their commands in the recent brilliant victories on the Tenness:e and Cumberland. But the war is not yet and Cumberiand. But the war is not yet ended. Prepare for new conflicts and new victories. Troops are concentrating from every direction. We shall soon have an army which will be irresistible. The Union fing must be restored every-where, and en-thralled Union men in the South must be set free. The soldiers and sallors of the set free. The soldiers and sailors or the great West are ready and willing to do this. The times and places have been determined that the brave.

on-victory and glory await the brave,
"By command,
"MAJ. GEN. HALLECK. "N. H. McLean, A. A. G." In order that nothing may occur to mar the pleasures, on the contemplated celebra-tion of Washington's birthday, the Provost-Marshal has ordered all drinking saloons to

be closed, from sunrise, Saturday, till sun-rise on Monday, and recommends all busi-ness to be suspended on Saturday.

The Provost-Marshal also orders that no pig or bar lead shall be shipped from this port hereafter, without a special permit from his office.

The Rebel Soldiers Sick of Secession Cairo, February 19 .- Troops are continually arriving and departing for the seat of

war.

It is believed, if permitted to do so, many rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the side of the Union. Numbers of prion the side of the Union. Numbers of privates declare they have seen enough of Secession.

The officers, however, generally are very morose and bitter in their expressions against the North. In addition to the killed and wounded previously reported, are in the Forty fifth [ill-nois: Commissary-Sergeant Travers, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Maltby, ball in leg; Lieu-tenant Boyse, Cornelius Shaw and George Poppletin, wounded.

From Key West and Port Royal. New York, February 19.—The gunboat Connecticut has arrived from Key West and Port Royal. There were rumors that Savan-nah would certainly be captured in a few

days.
The Federalists took possession of Island De Florian in Savannah River, and erected a battery and cut off communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski, and captured a rebel steamer of Tatnali's fleet.

Washington's Farewell Address Becom-

mended to be Read.

Washington, February 19.—By the President of the United States, in a proclamation, it is recommended to the people of the United States that they assemble in their customary places for public solemnities, on the 22d day of February inst., and celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country by causing to be read to them his Farewell Address.

The Battle at Fort Donelson-How Som of Our Regiments Pell Back and After-ward Regained their Position.

CHICAGO, February 19.—The Tribune cor-Donelson, says when Colonel Craft's brigade, which had been ordered to reinforce McClernend, came up in the rear of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois, Twenty-fifth Kenfucky, these regiments were lying down firing over the crest of the hill.

They rose, not knowing whether the force in the rear was friend or foe. The Twentyfifth Kentucky, supposing them to be rebels,
pound in a voiley which did terrible execution, and was sufficient to throw the entire brigade into disorder. At once there was almost a panic. Some threw down their gurs and equipments and fled immediately. The woods were filled with stragglers. Some

even fied to Fort Henry.

The enemy improved the opportunity, advanced toward Schwartz's and Dresser's batteries, capturing five guns, taking pos-session of McClernand's head-quarters, and driving our forces nearly a mile and a half. Instead, however, of adhering to their sup-posed original intentions to escape, the rebels resolved to follow up the advantage by pursuit. At this jucture Wallace's di-vision was thrown in front, and took position on a ridge, with Taylor's battery in the center, At the road the rebels formed on the ridge which McClernand had occupied, and flushed by success, moved forward. As they came in range, Taylor opened on them with grape, cannister and shell. The rebeli quailed and came to a halt. As the infantry advanced, they began to fall back. Wallace improved the moment, and moved on them and drove the rebels back, recovering the

ground previously lost. From Bowling Green. Louisville, Feb. 19.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is now in running order to Cave City, and will be completed to Bow-ling Green on Monday next. Col. J. J. Mil ler, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, leaves to morrow to open postal facili

ties to Bowling Green, and through all post routes running from the railroad above that It is believed that Kentucky is cleared entirely of rebels, except in Columbus and its vicinity, and that their reported concentra-tion at Russellville is false.

Hardee and Hindman, with three thou-sand men, and Provisional Governor John-son, were at Bowling Green when Mitchell's

orces approached, and at the first discharge of our shells they all broke in the direction of Nashville. None of the rebels were killed of Nashville. None of the rebels were killed by our shells, as previously reported. The rebels, just before Mitchell arrived, burned the railroad roundhouse and depot, injuring thereby five locomotives. It is not believed that the rebels injured the railroad below Bowling Green, as their departure was too abrupt to afford time for the pur-

was too abrupt to afford time for the purpose.

The Union pickets, it is reported, are taking up a few hundred feet of rails at Franklin to prevent a possibility of a surprise from the rebels below.

Mr. Calvert, Cashier of the Bowling Green Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, has just arrived, and reports that Bowling Green had been occupied by 40,000 rebel troops, and recently 10,000 additional sixty-days' troops arrived. He says 5,000, including twenty per cent. of the sixty-days' men, had died there during the occupation. The roads in the lower part of the State are impassable.

A committee of physicians and lady nurses left here this morning for Fort Donelson.

More Prisoners Captured at Fort Donel-Sr. Louis, February 19.—Gen. Halleck has received dispatches from Fort Donelson stating that one thousand more rebel prisoners have been taken. They came down the river to reinforce the fort, not knowing it had surrendered, and were bagged by our

roops.

Professor Swallow, State Geologist, was arrested last night and committed to the military prison on a charge of disloyalty.

The names of the rebel officers captured at Warsaw on Saturday last, were incorrectly reported from Sedalia this morning. They were Brigadier-General Price, Colonel Rose,

and Captain Inge, all of Major Genera

Confirmation of Major-General Grant. WARBINGTON, February 19.—General U. S. Grant, the hero of Fort Danelson, has just been unanimously confirmed by the Senate
as Major-General, an honor conferred in teatimory of his gallant conduct in battle.
The reading of the Tax Bill will be commenced in the Ways and Means Committee
to-morrow. The bill will not be printed till ordered by the House of Representatives.

Rebel Officers Captured. Rebel Officers Captured.

Washington, February 19—A dispatch was received at Head quarters, from General Halleck, dated St. Louis, 10:30 A. M., to day, saying General Curtis had captured General Price, Colonels Dorsey and Cars, and Capt. Inge, of Price's Staff.

There is no official information that our forces intended advancing on Savannah with a view of capturing and holding it.

S B Buckper to be Arrested for Treason. Louisville, Feb. 19.—The Journal learns that Marshal Merriweather left here last evening for Cairo, to bring Gen. Buckner here under a Federal warrant from Justice Catron, on a charge of treason

Confirmations. New York, Feb. 19.—Specials state Shields to-day confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier-General. Also Coi. Garfield.

The Good Time Come. The following remarkable editorial from the Richmond Examiner of February 6 shows how deplorable is the state of affairs in the once quiet and sleepy capital of Virginia. This is a fair sample of that golden age which was promised as the immediate fruit of Secession :

The rowdyism now rife in this city has become intolerable, and demands immediate suppression with the high hand. Acts of brutal violence, vulgar ruffianism and gross indecency are of momentary occurrence in our streets. The most orderly citizen and the most delicate lady are exposed to outrage and insult. No man's life, even, is secure in broad daylight on our public thoroughfares. To surround, knock down, bruise and maltreat has become the pastime of the ruffians that throng our pavements The evil must be suppressed, or else society must render its authority. We must disorganize society, resolve ourselves into savages, and prepare for protection by the most effective weapons of self-defense, or

else we must assert the power of the law upon he persons of the ruffians and vagabonds that infest our streets and alleys.

\* \* \* More vigilance should be required of the pelice, and a larger constabulary employed. Every street corner should be manned by a policeman in uniform, armed to the teeth, whistle in hand, prepared to rally a dozen colleagues in the instant of disturbance. The license money arising from the rapid increase of grogshops would seem appropriately employed in in vigorating the police.

If these furnaces of hell-fire are allowed to dispense at every corner what not merely intoxicates but crazes, surely the revenues which they pay into the city treasury should be expended in protecting the valuable lives which they imperil, and in restoring the order which they disturb. The city, by tolerating a thousand dens of iniquity and passion, owes the duty to its population of affording it protection from the dangers and outrages thus engendered and prepared. The time has arrived for vigilance and summary reform, or else ruffianism, theft, arson, drunkenness and murder will soon claim the city as their exclusive pre-

serve. In another column of the Examiner we find the following extraordinary statement, on which it is not necessary to remark at

A few nights ago, the gamblers of Richmond held a convention in this city, and, after the fashion of "the noble refrigerators of Congress, transacted their business in se

We are informed that one bundred and fifty members of the gambling and "plug" fraternity were present; that fifty thousand dollars were voted and subscribed, as a fund to carry the next election for Mayor: and that the candidate nominated as likely to unite the gambling and rowdy interests of Richmond is an ungrammatical grocer and whisky-worm of the name of David J. Sau-We are very much of the opinion that, if matters are not speedily bettered in Richmond, the gamblers, "plugs," and the retired and unsavory whisky dealer they propose as their candidate will be in the hands of a vigilance committee before the date of the next municipal election.

[For the Daily Press.]

A National Clothing and Supply Bureau for Soldiers. EDITOR PRESS:-I see by a Washington elegraphic dispatch of the 18th, that the Military Board of Inspectors have condemned twenty-five thousand soldiers' coats, furnished by swindling contractors in New York and Philadelphia. The extent to which this system of swindling in clothing coutracts has been carried on, calls loudly for a radical reform in this branch of expenditure. It was the public press of the country that called attention to the enormous waste of Government money bestowed on favorites for executing the public printing, and now we witness a reform in that branch which saves us millions a year. The Government now has its own printing offic employs a competent superintendent at a

reasonable salary.

Now, why not organize a Clothing and Supply Bureau at Washington, with superintendents in every city where work is to be executed, open Government shops and em ploy tailors and sewing women at fair prices, and thereby get rid of those swindling con-tractors who make it their business to cheat the Government with their "shoddy" clothing, and oppress their workmen by their miserably low wages? I hope the Daily Passs, as a friend to the

laboring community, and an opponent of every species of Government swindling, will call attention to this important matter, until those in authority shall not only hear, but beed it. beed it.

Some may think, as there is a good prospect at this time of putting down the rebellion at an early day, it will do away with the necessity of taking this step. A large number of troops will be required long after the close of the war; and it is not unlikely that, after the Southern serpent has entirely ceased to move its tail, we may seek a quarrel with a certain power that hantared

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have, within a few weeks, received several donations from citizens of the old town of Taunton, England, amounting in all to about \$20,000. The donors wished it to be understood that this sum was a special contribution to the Board at this time, in the supposition that the war would diminish the receipts.

quarrel with a certain power that buntered us while on a sick bed. M.

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